

Date: Thu, 23 Dec 93 04:30:26 PST
From: Ham-Equip Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-equip@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Equip-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Equip@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Equip Digest V93 #143
To: Ham-Equip

Ham-Equip Digest Thu, 23 Dec 93 Volume 93 : Issue 143

Today's Topics:

 ? on ALR 22T Mods
 AEA DX handy/Mizuho Pico10 & 20
 DJ-F1T Button Problem
 Help With Noise Source
 Icom Tri-band HT (Delta-1a)
 receiver sensitivity
 Timewave DSP-9 or 59?
WANTED: Info or mods for Kenwood TS-50 XCVR
Wanted: TM25xxA series accessories

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Equip@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Equip-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Equip Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-equip".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 15 Dec 1993 15:51:32 GMT
From: yeshua.marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!umn.edu!uum1!nic.augsburg.edu!
petit@uunet.uu.net
Subject: ? on ALR 22T Mods
To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

Have applied wide band mods to Alinco ALR22T two meter transceiver. Now
it appears to have 10 KHZ steps instead of 5 KHZ steps in the vfo and the
tone board doesn't work. Anyone out there with information on this who
could help?

Date: Wed, 22 Dec 1993 01:15:12 GMT

From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!
umn.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!nsth.nh.ca!news.ucs.mun.ca!renews.physics.mun.ca!
matsuura@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: AEA DX handy/Mizuho Pico10 & 20
To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

Hello everyone.

I am looking for maintenance manual or that sort for
AEA DX handy (or Mizuho Pico-10 and Pico-20). Manual
with circuit diagram is also welcome. I will pay
necessary cost.

Thank you in advance and wish you merry Christmas and
happy new year to all.

V01/KE7JK-JH3WSA Hiroshi Matsuura.

Date: Tue, 21 Dec 93 14:15:33 GMT
From: tijc02!eri316@uunet.uu.net
Subject: DJ-F1T Button Problem
To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

I have an Alinco DJ-F1T. It's been fine for over year, but lately I've had
trouble with the four buttons on the right-hand side. They intermittently
perform each other's function, eg. PO causes scanning or switches from call
to vfo.

Anybody have any ideas as to what I might look for inside?

73, Ed WX4S

Date: Tue, 21 Dec 1993 13:27:52 GMT
From: ncar!uchinews!att-out!cbnewsj!w1gd@ames.arpa
Subject: Help With Noise Source
To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

I'm looking for help in tracking down a source of noise. I've had
pretty good results tracking these things down in the past, but this
one has me stumped. The noise is really a problem only on 160 meters.
Since I've been operating 160 only in contests, I haven't taken the
time to track this down before now. With sunspots disappearing as
fast as they are, it's finally time to track down the source and get

rid of it. I've made the following observations:

1. The noise is 20db over S9 on my S-meter on 160. (I use an inverted-L on this band.) The noise level falls off rapidly: around S3 on 80 and barely noticeable on 15 and 10 meters. I actually only hear the noise on 15 and 10 when the band is very quiet (like at night or early morning) and the beam is pointed south.
2. The noise has a VERY regular pattern: approximately 3 seconds on and 1 second off. The noise blankers on my TS-940 don't have much effect.
3. The noise is present at all times of the year and at all times of the day or night EXCEPT when it is raining or right after it has stopped raining.
4. I've eliminated my house by shutting down all power and listening on a battery operated radio -- the noise is still present. Pointing the beam to peak the noise on 15 and 10 meters gives me a general direction. The noise is so weak up there, it's hard to get any more than about 30 degree accuracy, but the nearest house in that direction is about 1000 feet away. We have underground utilities in our development. The adjacent neighborhood has above ground utilities and is at least 0.5 miles away in that direction.

Conclusions I've drawn so far:

1. The noise source is outside (because of the effect of rain).
2. It's not a thermostat or door bell transformer (the regularity of the pattern and the independence of season and temperature).
3. It's not a power transformer or insulator problem (because of the regular pattern).
4. Because of the high level on 160 and the drop off at higher frequencies, it's not very close but must have a fair amount of power (I think this eliminates any outside motion detectors that control lights.)

I'd really appreciate any help on identifying the noise source.

Thanks,

Gerry, W1GD

Date: 20 Dec 1993 11:26:09 GMT

From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!
sunic!EU.net!sun4nl!tuegate.tue.nl!blade.stack.urc.tue.nl!philip@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Icom Tri-band HT (Delta-1a)

To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

Cyborg (moor3526@mary.cs.fredonia.edu) wrote:

> Does anybody have any information on the new Icom triband HT (Delta-1a)
> I have been looking everywhere but can't seem to find anything on it,
> except little pictures in some of the mail order places... I may
> write Icom, but I figured I'd get a quiker response from the Net.. :)

Do write icom, you'll get the full coloured handout (sorry, don't know the right word :). I did it and I received some copies by dealers and icom did send me the coloured stuff.

By the way, the delta-1a is a nice porto (if I had the money,...). You should only ask yourself if you need a three band porto, because it's a lot cheaper to buy a dualbander and build your own transverter. Your choice,...

73 and good luck,

Publ: Philip@blade.stack.urc.tue.nl
PE1PCP and operator on PI5EHV & PI4TUE

My .sig is not on request only!
.---. . .---- .---. ---. ---.

Date: 15 Dec 1993 11:56:48 GMT

From: news.acns.nwu.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!
sgigate.sgi.com!olivea!inews.intel.com!ilx018.intel.com!ilx049!

dbraun@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: receiver sensitivity

To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

In article <SBROWN.93Dec10111251@charon.dseg.ti.com>, sbrown@charon.dseg.ti.com
(Steve Brown) writes:

|> Generally speaking, the limit to receiving a particular signal on
|> the HF bands is limited by noise, both natural and manmade. For
|> example, the noise produced by thunderstorms peaks at about 10MHz,
|> if memory serves. Having a receiver with tiny microvolt sensitivity
|> on the HF bands just gets you more noise. I will risk all kinds of
|> flames from people who may actually know and say that 2 or 3uV
|> sensitivity on HF would be plenty.

This is indeed the conventional wisdom, and in my experience it's definitely true IF YOU HAVE A GOOD ANTENNA. But if you are trying to listen with a 5-foot piece of wire, then it helps to have more sensitivity. Hams are normally transmitting, and thus usually have "good" antennas. But for SWL, more sensitivity can be useful.

A related question: Assume that you have equal amounts of noise from all directions (isotropic). Isn't there a limit on the amount of noise signal that any antenna will receive? E.g., if you have a high-gain antenna, will it amplify the noise from one particular direction, but also tend to ignore noise from other directions, so that the total amount received stays the same? But on the other hand, won't a just plain crummy antenna (e.g. a 8-foot whip for 80M) pick up less than the "maximum" amount of noise?

It seems to me that a small antenna could theoretically be 100% efficient on transmit (if it were made with superconductors), but could not extract very much signal as a receiving antenna, because it basically has a very small aperture.

--

Doug Braun Intel Israel, Ltd. M/S: IDC1-41
 Tel: 011-972-4-655069 dbraun@inside.intel.com

Date: Thu, 23 Dec 1993 05:45:29 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!newshub.nosc.mil!news!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Timewave DSP-9 or 59?
To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

I'm considering the merits of the features on the Timewave DSP-59 vs the DSP-9.

Have you any comments about these units?
email to: keating@nosc.mil

Tnx- Roger, KD6EFQ

Roger Keating, Cognitive Engineer PS&E keating@nosc.navy.mil | KD6EFQ
Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center RDTE DIV | VHF DX is
NRaD Advanced Afloat System HCI - Code 44209 | Fun!
53245 Patterson Rd, San Diego CA 92152-7150 USA | Try it.

Date: Mon, 20 Dec 1993 20:53:59 GMT
From: kgw2!toma_pc!toma@uunet.uu.net
Subject: WANTED: Info or mods for Kenwood TS-50 XCVR
To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

Does anyone have any mods or info on the Kenwood TS-50? I just got one and see

dreamer@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca (Lawrence "The Dreamer" Chen) writes:

>In article <2eruvk\$ldr@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>, writes:

>> Kenneth E. Harker (kharker@bnr.ca) wrote:

>>

>>

>> : Um, I'm pretty sure that the unmodified UHF TX range is different.

>> : But beyond that, I am not familiar with the Kenwood internal architecture.

>>

>> Okay. These are the VHF - UHF bands authorized in France :

>>

>> 50.2 to 51.2 with a special authorization.

>> 144 to 146

>> 430 to 440 (shared band)

>>

>In North America the authorized bands are:

>50-54

>144-148

>220-225 (222-225 in US and soon to be Canada)

>420-450 (420-430 is only by special permission) and its a shared band.

>I would guess that the TH-78E only does 144-146 and 430-440 while the TH-78A
>does 144-148 and 440-450.

Yep, you're right.

The A version ist the American version and the E stands for Europe.

The E version does 144-146 MHz and 430-440 MHz without modifications

(I guess there are some secret codes to switch it to the "A"-bands,
but I don't know them).

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0 /      Torsten Leibold (DG4FEX)
-+-=    |  _\_\_o____/_|  Konrad-Adenauer-Allee 105
/ \     <[_\_\_-\_-----< 68519 Viernheim, Germany
      |  o'      ...!subnet.sub.net!rnihd!rnivh!torsten
```

Date: Mon, 20 Dec 1993 22:25:38 GMT

From: spool.mu.edu!caen!malgudi.oar.net!witch!ame!psl@uunet.uu.net

To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

References <1993Dec12.095415.1@ccsua.ctstateu.edu>,

<2efqou\$jna@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>, <88@ame.win.net><2f3s2o\$2no@explorer.clark.net>

Reply-To : psl@ame.win.net (Peter S. Loveall)

Subject : Re: Info sought on QUANTUM batt. packs

Matt -

In article <2f3s2o\$2no@explorer.clark.net>, matt roberts (robocop@clark.net) writes:

>In article <88@ame.win.net>, Peter S. Loveall <psl@ame.win.net> wrote:
>

>>>I've not seen the Quantum HT batteries, but I have had very positive
>>>experiences with the Quantum batteries for camera flashes. As I
>>>recall, they were high capacity gel cells with charging circuitry etc.
>>>built in to prevent overcharging. (A photographer friend of mine
>>>leaves hers plugged in all the time). Hope this helps.

>
>>I use one for my TH-77A. It is three years old and still going
>>strong. It is heavy, but great for portable use and those days
>>when you will be helping with an event all day long. It also is
>>nice to get the full 5 watts on high power (12v).
>>The comment about the charging circuitry is correct. These are
>>lead acid batteries and they use an excellent charging circuit on
>>them.

>>
>How do you charge them? Do you need a special power supply or something?

>
>
> Matt Roberts N3GZM
>

Nope. Just need a 110v wall socket. All of charging circuitry is
built in to the battery case and an AC adapter comes with the
battery.

73,
Pete, WB0FEW

Date: 23 Dec 93 00:31:40 GMT

From: gsm001!gsm001.mendelson.com!gsmlrn@uunet.uu.net

To: ham-equip@ucsd.edu

References <wd6cmuCIB64y.AA6@netcom.com>, <2f6vvt\$njr@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr>,
<36197@dog.ee.lbl.gov>

Subject : Re: TH-78A / TH-78E. What is the difference ?

In article <36197@dog.ee.lbl.gov> biocca@csg.lbl.gov (Alan K Biocca) writes:

>>In article <2f6vvt\$njr@cismsun.univ-lyon1.fr> elendir@enst.fr () writes:

>>If I intend to go to US this summer, must I buy the CTCSS module ?

>Very few 2 meter repeaters require CTCSS tones, most 440 repeaters do
>require them. This undoubtedly varies with area. Many of the
>repeaters that require CTCSS are closed anyway. You can probably
>get by without them.

It depends on where you are. In the Philadelphia area most of the open
440 repeaters use ctcss and none of the 2m ones do. At least one uses
ctcss for remote inputs.

About 60 miles away in southern New Jersey, all of the 2m and 440
repeaters use ctcss.

Geoff.

--
I used to talk to myself..... Now that I am a ham, I send code to myself:
-... --- -.-- - --- --. -- -.---- -. -.--.

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N30WJ (215) 242-8712 gsm@mendelson.com

End of Ham-Equip Digest V93 #143

